

BERLIN, June 6, 1978.

the part, but no clearer details regarding this part of his life have as yet become known to the public. The first inquiry concerned fully that the criminal had firmly intended to murder the Emperor, and has planned it for a long time already. It seems as if this time a regular complot was at the bottom of the crime and as if Nobbling had many accomplices. The criminal has already made several remarks to prove this, but in consequence of the state of his health, which is indeed almost hopeless, no further inquiries have been made. There exists the general opinion that a whole complot had pledged themselves to fulfill the dreadful deed and that the criminal has put the first weapon into Dr. Nobbling's hand. The police are, of course, very active to find the helpers in this deed of crime and sin, but as Nobbling possessed not one document nor any letters in his lodging, it is very difficult to get at the bottom of this abyss. After it had been stated that the wounded criminal would bear moving, he was led into the prison in the prisoners' van. When this was to be effected another dreadful accident happened which created, of course, the most painful scene. The Emperor's carriage house under the Linden, 18, is very low; the conductor of the van not knowing this, turned into the doorway of the aforesaid house. He did not, in the excitement of the moment, look round, forgot to bend down, and his head knocked so violently against one of the wooden planks that he was thrown backwards, and his spine was broken. This accident of course only helped to embitter the public feelings more and more towards the prisoner, and when he was carried down the stairs and put into the van, the crowd rushed round it, and wanted to tear the prisoner out of the van, and the help of a strong escort of policemen it was possible to lead the van through the crowd to the prison. Arrived there, a renewed inquiry was tried, but the prisoner fainted while answering to the questions, and has not since returned to perfect consciousness, and it is much to be doubted whether before his death, which is almost unavoidable, he will be able to make any important depositions. He receives, of course, the most careful treatment, and the best doctors attend him, and it is of the first importance to keep him alive.

The population of Berlin, and in fact of all Germany, may even say of all Europe, has received the news of this renewed attempt on the august person of the Emperor with the feelings of deepest sympathy, anguish, and also disgust. The joy had scarcely cooled down a little after the happy preservation of the precious life of the Sovereign, and to-day the population is again like thunderstruck by the new crime. The report published regarding the Emperor's health and for the moment the doctor's opinion, yet the deepest silence reigns everywhere, and the masses which constantly surround the Imperial Palace give no sound. The whole city seems like being in deep mourning; the whole nation feels dishonoured by the fact that one amongst them has been able to commit such an infamous deed. And the worst is, that this murderer is a man of an elevated sphere of society, a man of education, with a clear understanding, and a powerful mind; the crime of Hotel sinks by the side of this crime of the Emperor's life. The nation, and casts a shame on the German nation in general. Who, after the joyful excitement of the last few weeks, would have believed that a second rascal existed who was brutal enough to try and cross the road of Providence. Emperor William had, after the first attempt on his person, 11th March, put himself under the direct protection of his people. No escort was ordered to accompany his Majesty; no police measures were taken to protect him; as usual, the Emperor went amongst his subjects; alone, and in most cases, unaccompanied, he passed through the most lively streets of the city. It is now generally believed that such confidence would be misused? The murderer has acknowledged that for months already he had intended killing the Emperor, hoping thereby to do a service to the State. For months he had been trying the gun, so as to be sure not to miss his aim when he wanted to use it for his purpose. The last attempt left these intentions untouched, he and his accomplices have on the contrary thought all the more, when and how they might do their work of shame with the most perfect success. These things give us a very and insight into the abysses which menace our social life. They show how far the socialistic ideas have spread amongst the academic youth of Germany, and what strong dominion the poison of social democracy has got over the minds and the characters of many amongst the people. The nihilism, which, as we thought, had only got a home in Russia, has also undermined our well-educated circles, and menaces the foundation of our society with ruin. The lesson which we receive from this new crime is a bitter one, and Germany has indeed felt reason to mourn.

At the hour of the attempt on his life, Emperor William was at the villa on the edge of the Royal family residing in Berlin, at the Shah of Persia had announced his visit at Court, and as the Emperor wished to receive in person the members of the Congress which is to unite here on the 13th of this month. Emperor Augusta was at Baden Baden, the Crown Prince and Crown Princess were in England with some of their younger children, and the other princes and princesses were at their country seats near Potsdam, except the Prince and Princess of Meiningen (Princess Charlotte) who, with Prince Maximilian, all members of the royal family, stayed with all the other Sovereigns, were immediately informed of the event. Princes and princesses hurried instantly to Berlin to see the Emperor, all the dignitaries of the realm, Ministers, ambassadors, generals, &c., came to the palace to receive correct information. Scenes of the highest excitement here took place. The arriving telegrams were indeed numberless. Every hour accounts of the Emperor's health were published, which, thank God, up to the present moment are all favourable. Monday morning, the 14th, the Emperor, the Crown Princess and her daughter, the granddaughters of Baden, arrived. Wherever they passed, signs of deepest sympathy were shown to them. Arrived in the palace, the Empress, supported by her daughter, went tremblingly into the sick room, where of course only a short stay was allowed to the two deeply afflicted ladies, as the doctors were afraid that the excitement might hurt his Majesty. In the evening at 10 o'clock the Crown Prince and his wife arrived from London. Both of them could not hide their deep sympathy with the greatest speed their carriage almost drove to the palace. The population greeted them by loud acclamations. The meeting between son and father was painful and deeply touching, and the thought of the whole weight of care which was imposed upon both these men

passed certainly through both their minds.

Directly after the attempt the State Ministry met for an extraordinary session. Prince Bismarck had immediately returned from his country seat to the capital, and so the next few days will bring some new measures which are to be taken to stop the spreading of the social democratic agitation. The Diet, as I intimated in my last letter, has not approved of the law which had been proposed by the Government, and the Parliament has consequently been postponed. It is likely that the meeting of the present reigning Emperor and the Government will dissolve the Diet, as they hope to see the Conservative element victorious in the new votes. The Liberal journals of course give warning against such a step, but the Conservative press does not cease to advise it to the Government. Wherever we may drift is not yet to be calculated. Of course no decisive step can be taken without the approval of the Emperor, and his Majesty will have to remain away from all business for some length of time.

Besides the attempt on the Emperor's life, the great misfortune which has befallen the German nation, the black flag has fallen on the young German navy. On the way from Wilhelmshaven to Gibraltar, where the ironclads were ordered to go, the ironclad König Wilhelm, and the ironclad Grosse Kurfürst, have run so violently against each other in the Channel, between Dover and Folkestone, on the 31st May, at 8.45 a.m., that the König Wilhelm was dreadfully damaged, and the Grosse Kurfürst sunk, and was buried by the sea after a lapse at the most of ten minutes.

Besides the König Wilhelm, 26 guns, and the Grosse Kurfürst, 30 guns, the ironclad Admiral von Siedow, 26 guns, and the ship of the fleet, bound to Gibraltar, with orders to call at Plymouth. The König Wilhelm was built in England, while the other ships were built in Germany. When the ships which had left port were off Folkestone at 9.30 a.m., they remarked a Norwegian barque which crossed before the Admiral's ship (König Wilhelm). Immediately the officer of the König Wilhelm gave orders to change the course of the ship. The Grosse Kurfürst, who followed, continued in her course, and in a minute the two ironclads struck, and the König Wilhelm, the Grosse Kurfürst, and the Admiral von Siedow, at a place where every help was useless. Meanwhile every effort was made from the König Wilhelm to save the lives of the crew of the Grosse Kurfürst, wherein they were most energetically seconded by the Folkestone fishing boats, whereby 72 men were saved, but, nevertheless Germany lost her splendid ironclad, and about 300 of the best seamen of the fatherland. The Grosse Kurfürst was to make her first great journey. König Wilhelm was likewise damaged, but it was possible to bring the ship, without any loss of life, into Portsmouth dock.

The news of this accident has of course created great excitement throughout the country. After the wish to save Germany united had been fulfilled, Germany had no warmer desire than to create a good German fleet. Soon after had been at first expected the German marine had won significance. The present loss is indeed a very hard one, and even an irreparable one, as the ruined ship had on board a great part of the young men who in later days only were to do service to their country. Besides this the loss of the ship is a considerable one, as her crew were 1,000,000 marks, and with her a considerable part of the nation's treasure had been buried in the sea. The whole nation indeed mourns with the families of the lost mariners.

The deep depression weighing on the whole land cannot be relieved by a triumph which Germany has earned in her Foreign policy. Thanks to the steadily renewed endeavours of Germany, the European War seems now to be out of question, for on the 13th the beginning of the Congress in Berlin has been settled. All difficulties are not yet conquered, but the road is at least not least now founded, and thus it is to be hoped that the Congress at best have peace in fact. This result is particularly owing to the personal initiative of the Emperor William; and it is all the more sad that at the moment when the monarch should earn the thanks of all the world a criminal has dared to bring the beloved Sovereign near the brink of death.

It is almost certain that instead of the Emperor the Lord Chancellor, Prince Bismarck, will open the Congress in person. Should he in the course of the session, be too fatigued in his health to report perfectly restored, the State Secretary, Herr von Kappeler, will replace him. As second representative of Germany at the Congress, Herr v. Radowitz is named. England will be represented by the Earl of Beaconsfield, the Marquis of Salisbury, and Lord Lyons; France by Minister Waddington, and the Ambassador in Berlin, Viscount de St. Vallier; Russia by Count Schouvaloff, the Ambassador in Berlin, de Oubril, and most likely State councillor Comary; Italy by the Foreign Minister, Count Corti, and the Ambassador in Berlin, Count de Launay; and Austria by Count Andrássy, the second representative named being named. The representatives of the Porte are not yet known. The ground floor of the new Palace of the Foreign Office will be made ready for the Conference. The demands that Russia makes now are in no way unreasonable. Russia wants to have Bessarabia back, and besides wishes to have the eastern part of Armenia, as far as the frontier has been settled between Russia and Turkey. The demand in money, the amount of which will have to be settled in the Congress, is guaranteed by the occupation of Batoum by the Russians. After the Porte has fulfilled her obligations Bessarabia and the eastern part of Armenia will go back into her possession with the only condition that Batoum shall only become a mercantile port. Bulgaria is to be administered by a European Commission, her frontiers are to be settled by the Congress, and likewise her Sovereign is to be elected by the Congress. Likewise Russia will not object that a small part of the territory, taken of the Ottoman Empire, is to go to Greece. It is only to be expected that the final settlement of all these points will not be without further opposition or hindrance, and thus the Eastern Question may at last be buried.

A week before the last attempt on the Emperor's life, an embassy from Morocco had arrived here, in order to greet the Emperor and to bring to him and his household presents, in return for the embassy, and presents which had been sent to Morocco during the last year by Germany. The picturesque figures of the old Moroccans created great interest among the population of Berlin, and where the embassy was lodged, the strangers were a black crowd, and the two of the highest officers had been named to lead the visitors, and with the help of several translators the officers succeeded in

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(From the Standard, May 31.)

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INSOLVENCY COURT.—SATURDAY

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L. POLICE COURT.

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R POLICE COURT.
Sumner

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W. NOTICES

LAW NOTICES.
INSOLVENCY COURT.
MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.
Monday, July 22, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner at Rumbala, James Roberts, the younger, special for pro
debts.
Wednesday, July 24, at 11 a.m.—Before the District
Commissioner: At Newcastle, Joseph Minto, first and only
Woolongong, Garrett Herbert Flynn, same, at Tamworth, J.
Fidgen, special for proof of debt.
Friday, July 26, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner
at Grafton, Patrick Sands, first and only.

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employ of the local Communist Party, was Iraqi, and a

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planted at a cost not exceeding \$1-acre.

EXECUTOR.—In the Water Police Court reported Saturday *Herold*, it was stated inadvertently that the vessel in question was the *Waverley*, and not the schooner *Waverley*. Mr. Cantley, who was the vessel in question, was prosecutor in the case, and was punished was F. N. Godden, who engaged on her.

PAINT COURSE. APPEAL FROM SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
On the 25th May the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council dealt with an important appeal from South Australia, in which the late Mr. Justice Williams was in the case *Levi v. Ayers* and others. The appellant Mr. Frederic Levi was a member of the late firm Messrs. Philip Levi and Co., merchants in Adelaide, who were the original owners of the *Waverley*, and had conducted the firm's business there. In 1864 he became the registered owner of 1125 shares in an English company registered under the name of *Levi, Ayers & Co. (Limited)*, which was a New Zealand Banking Corporation (limited). The shares, though standing in Mr. Levi's name, were not his property, but were held for him and paid for with their proceeds by the New Zealand Banking Corporation fell into liquidation, and was ordered by the Court of Chancery in June, 1866, to be wound up. Mr. Levi was settled on the list of creditors for his 1125 shares, upon which there was still remaining a payment due of £5187, with interest. In September, 1866, the firm of Messrs. Philip Levi & Co. was liquidated, and the assets of the firm were sold for the liquidation of its affairs. The deed by which this was carried into effect conveyed all the real and personal estate of the firm, save the shares in which one was Sir Henry Ayers, the present G. C. Secretary of the colony. Included in this estate conveyed was all the interest of the firm in the shares of the New Zealand Banking Corporation. The appellant now contended that he, as the sole surviving partner of the firm, was entitled to the firm's estate to pay the calls on the shares of the New Zealand Banking Corporation, in respect of them. The respondents demanded for equity, and contended that it was not shown that the appellant was entitled to the shares, under the circumstances alleged by the appellant could be deemed in equity an acceptance of them. The Primary Judge in the Supreme Court, held that the appellant was not entitled to the shares, or to reject them, and that it was incumbent on the appellant to show an acceptance of the shares on the ground of estoppel, but that, in the Judge's opinion he had failed to do so. The appeal to the Privy Council was brought. Their Lordships, after hearing the argument at considerable length, intimated that they would give their decision, and to affirm the judgment of the Court below and to dismiss the appeal.

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